THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

In a speech which was delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th of July, 1841, against the project of a Fiscal Bank, we find the following conclusive argument against the bank system as then and now organized. We shall continue these extracts from time to time, as we may find them necessary to sustain our position:

But if the banks should all pay specie to-morrow, we

But if the banks should all pay specie to-morrow, we have no security whatever that they would not, organized as they are at present, soon again suspend. There are two restrictions, which, if imposed upon them, would always insure a sound bank note currency to the people of the United States, and prevent future suspensions. First, if you would render them able at all times to pay specie, you must require that they shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their deposites and circulation combined. But this alone might not prove sufficient. They might possess the ability to pay, without the will. To escure this, you must impose another restriction, which will prove to be an infallible preventive of suspension. Declare in the charter of each bank, by a self-executing provision, which nothing can arrest, that the moment it susspecies the admity to pay without the will. It is security the prove to be an infallible preventive of suspension. Details, you must impose an arrest, that the moment it suspends specie payments it shall "die the death." "In the day that those eatest thereof thou shall surely die." Hender it the irreversible, organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death; and the instinct of self-preservation with the compel it to perform its duties in such a manner at our preserve its life. Upon this principle a bankrupt law applied to banks would do more in securing a sound currency for the people of the United States than twenty national banks scattered over the whole country could saccomplish, even if they were disposed to exert all their power. When it was first proposed to apply a bankrupt law to banks, I felt strongly inclined to oppose it. But an not one of the own by profice the state law in the state of the proposed to apply a bankrupt law and the state of the proposed to apply a bankrupt law and the state of the proposed to apply a bankrupt law as a proposed to apply a bankrupt law as part of the stock of either is held by the government is to all jits interests with those of the noney power, by becoming the proprietor of men had for the bank can be applied to have been infallible from the beginning, and thus announces himself a louckhead. Any senator, therefore, has my entire permission to ransack the old journals and prove that I voted in many years ago on any subject differently from what I should do at present. I have changed my opinion in regard to a bankrupt law as applied to banks; and this because I most solemnly believe that it is the only reusely which can reach the root of the evil and secure to the people, at all these and in all process and the produced of the state of the produced and the produced of the contract of the produced of the produced of the

stock loan, to say nothing of the twelve-million loan, must be principally derived from the same source. The probability is, that the run which this must occasion on probability is, that the run which this must occasion on the specie-paying banks will compel them to suspend. The banks aircady suspended will hold fast what specie they have got. Self-preservation will compel them to pursue this course. In this manner, then, the establishment of the bank, so far from promoting a resumption of specie payments, will prolong the suspension, and may, in all human probability, render it universal. If the existing solvent banks should be able to meet the demand for specie which will thus be made upon them, it will be by such a sudden curtailment of their loans and issues as will produce ruin and distress throughout the land. Never, never, was there a more inauspicious moment than the present for establishing a Bank of the United States; and I trust that its friends will take this view of the subject into their deliberate consideration, and of the subject into their deliberate consideration, and postpone the question at least until December. Let the general business of the country be restored; and then, and not till then, let them begin to think seriously on

the subject of establishing a Banh of the United States.
But even if specie payments had been universally restored, and business were again prosperous, I deny that this bank will ever regulate the State banks in such a

stored, and business were again prosperous, I deny that this bank will ever regulate the State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which have afflicted the country throughout its history, or secure us against future suspensions. This bank would not thus restrain the State banks if it could: It could not if it would. On this point I shall be as brief as possible, having already occupied more of your time than I had intended.

And in the first place, this bank will feel no disposition whatever to restrain the issues and loans of the local banks within reasonable limits. And why? Because its duty as a regulator of the currency is in direct opposition to the interest of its stockholders. If you desire to create one power for the purpose of restraining another, you must make them "antagonistical" either in point of interest or inclination, or of both. But will you change the nature of these nine directors and make them better than other men, by placing them at the head of a national bank? If you cannot work this miracle, they will then feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency—to accommodate their favorites and friends—to make money plenty, and to increase the profits of the stockholders.

No. sir, no: in the honest opinion of my youl, so far

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1887.

\*\*TUESDAY MORNING,

four hundred dollars per acre; and in one instance I know a tract to have been sold for \$1,500 per acre. The expansion of the Bank of the United States encouraged all the country banks to follow its example, and bank notes became so cheap that it required a large amount of them to purchase any article of value. The bank thus literally stimulated the spirit of speculation to such a high degree as almost to produce a general derangement of the public mind. Such extravagance was never witnessed before.

The revulsion came, as come it always must, and the bank, to all appearance, was in the last agony. It was then that Mr. Cheves was called to preside over it. In order to save it from destruction, he was compelled to reduce its loans and curtail its issues with unexampled rapidity; and, in consequence, the years 1819, 1820, and 1821 were the most disastrous that this country has ever experienced since the revolutionary war. There was more individual ruin—more property changed hands by forced sales—during those three years than we have witnessed in a similar period before or since; and all attributable directly to the influence and example of this great regulator of the currency. In 1821 the price of flour sunk to \$3.75 per barrel in Philadelphia; and as far west as the State of Ohio it serreely commanded any price. There is no new thing under the sun, and should this bank ever get into successful operation, from the very law of its nature, it will follow in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor. It will be powerful to do evil, but feeble to produce good.

The last reason which has been given by the senator from Kentucky why we should establish a Bank of the United States is, that other nations have national banks,

order of their passage by each house of Congress, with head and foot notes and references, the chapters corresponding with Little & Brown's Edition of the Statutes-at-Large, and a copious and lucidly-arranged index. The laws which have been repealed or be come obsolete are inserted only by their titles, with explanatory notes and references to the volume and page of the Statutes where they may be found.

The necessity for such a compilation must be obvious. Many of the military laws have been repealed and again revived; some have become obsolete and are now supplied by new enactments. The object of this compilation is to present to the inquirer only such as are actually operative; and Mr. Callan's long experience as clerk to the Military Committee of the United States Senate, apart from his well-known general intelligence and industrious habits, eminently qualifies him for the task to which he has devoted his talents. We hope his labor and study will meet with merited reward, of which we need no better guarantee than the fact that the work has elicited the unqualified approbation of Gen. Scott, whose name heads the list of subscribers.

SIR COLIN CAMPRELL.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post supplies the following information respecting the movements of Sir Colin Campbell in India :

must make them "antagonistical" either in point of interest or of inclination, or of both. But will you change the nature of these aine directors and make them better than other men, by picting them at the head of a national bank I If you cannot work this miracle, they will then feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State bank is to expand the currency—to accommodate their favorites and friends—to make money plenty, and to increase the profits of the stockholders.

No, sir, no: in the honest opinion of my soul, so far from making these directors better, you will make them worse than other men. Stationed here at the Capitol, and under the baneful influence of highly excited politic cal feelings, I believe they will be even less inclined to act as a restraining power than the directors of many other banks of the country. Their first impulse will be to promote their own interest, and to accommodate their friends as far as possible. And yet this is the power which you intend to establish for the purpose of controlling the government of the State bank, and impels them to extend their profits as far as practicable.

But I say that this bank could not restrain the State banks are serve if it would; and this want of power has even if it would; and this want of power has banks, even if it would; and this want of power has banks, even if it would; and this want of power has been for even if the mould; and this want of power has been for even if the mould; and this want of power has been recently demonstrated in England. It would be easy for

POSTING THE BOOKS, -THE NEXT HOUSE OF

Elections for members of the House of Repres atives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following

New York------ 12 

 Delaware
 1

 Virginia
 13

 South Carolina
 6

 Florida
 1

 

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members-118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the democrats have a clear majority of twenty-two over the combined vote of the black-republicans and know-nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session by the admission of the three democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by democratic delegates.

We give below a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress.

Democrats in Roman. Opposition in Italic. SENATE. Clement C. Clay, jr. Benjamin Fitzpatrick. ARKANSAS. Albert G. Brown Jefferson Davis.

ARRANAA.	Town I Change	MARYLAND ELECTION.
Wm. K. Sebastian.	James L. Green. Trusten Polk.	We have now returns, mainly unofficial, from the
Robert W. Johnson.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Lafayette S. Foster,	John P. Hale.	whole of the State. We give below, in districts, the
James Dixon.	Daniel Clark.	vote for congressmen :
CALIFORNIA.	NEW YORK.	FIRST DISTRICT.
William M. Gwin.	Wm. H. Seward.	
David C. Broderick.	Preston King.	Sewart, democrat3,505
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.	Townsend, know-nothing3,419
Martin W. Bates.	William Wright.	Stewart's majority 86
James A. Bayard.	John R. Thomson.	Stewart's majority 86
FLORIDA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SECOND DISTRICT.
David L. Yulce.	David S. Reid.	Ricaud, know-nothing8,701
Stephen R. Mallory.	Asa Biggs.	McHenry, democrat
GEORGIA.	-01110.	NO. OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
Robert Toombs.	George E. Pugh.	Ricaud's majority 766
Alfred Iverson.	Berjamin F. Wade.	THIRD DISTRICT.
INDIANA.	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Graham N. Fitch.	. William Bigler.	Harris, know-nothing8,761
Jesse D. Bright.	Sonon Comeron.	White, democrat
TLUNOIS.	RHODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A. Douglas.	Philip Allen.	Harris's majority3,306
Lyman Trumball.	James F. Simmons.	FOURTH DISTRICT.
IOWA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	In this district, as in the preceding, there is a
George W. Jones.	Josiah J. Evans.	In this district, as in the preceding, there is a
James Harlan.	Vacancy.	large nominal majority for the know-nothing candi-
KENTUCKY.	TENNESSER.	date. In 1855 Mr. Davis's majority was 495. In
John B. Thompson.	John Bell.	consequence of the disfranchisement of thousands of
John J. Crittenden.	Andrew Johnson.	
LOUISIANA.	TEXAS.	the democratic citizens of Baltimore, a majority of
J. P. Benjamin.	Sam Houston.	6,536 is now assigned to him.
John Slidell.	Vacancy.	FIFTH DISTRICT.
William Pitt Fessenden.	Jacob Collamer.	
Hannibal Hamlin.	Solomon Foot.	Kunkel, democrat8,376
TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY O	VIRGINIA.	Hoffman, know-nothing8,298
MASSACHUSETTS. Henry Wilson.	R. M. T. Hunter.	79
Charles Sumner.	James M. Mason.	Kunkel's majority 78
MARYLAND.	WIECONSIN.	SIXTH DISTRICT.
James A. Pearce.	Charles Durkee,	Bowie, democrat
Anthony Kennedy.	James R. Doolittle,	Blackiston, know-nothing
Timony Itematy.	Dumie II. Donimic.	Distriction, which provide

Charles E. Stuart, Zachariah Chandler.	
	CPRESENTATIVES.
imber of members	
MAINE.	1. Thomas B. Florence.
. John M. Wood. . Charles J. Gilman.	2. Edward Joy Morris.
Nehemiah Albott.	3. James Landy.
	4. Henry M. Phillips.
Freeman H. Morse. I. Washburne, jr.	4. Henry M. Phillips. 5. Owen Jones.
. Stephen G. Foster.	6 John Hickman
NEW HAMPSHIRE. James Pike.	7. Henry Chapman. 8. J. Glancy Jones. 9. Anthony E. Roberte. 10. John C. Kunkel. 11. Wm. L. Dowart. 12. P. Leidy.
. James Pike.	8. J. Glancy Jones.
Mason W. Tappan. Aaron H. Cragin.	9. Anthony E. Roberts.
. Aaron H. Cragin.	10. John C. Kunkel.
VERMONT. E. P. Watton.	11. Wm. I. Dewart.
Leatin & Morrill	13. Wm. H. Dimmick.
. Justin S. Morrill. Homer E. Royce.	14. Galusha A. Grow.
MASSACHUSETIS.	1. 1311 3771.44
. Robert B. Hall.	16. John J. Abel. Ahl
Lames Buthuton	17. Wilson Relify.
. Wm. S. Damrell.	18. John R. Edic.
. Wm. S. Damrell. . Linus B. Comins.	19. John Covode. 20. Wm. Montgomery. 21. David Ritchie.
. Anson Burlingame.	20. Wm. Montgomery.
. Timothy Davis.	21. David Ritchie.
. N. P. Banks, jr. . C. L. Knapp.	22, S. A. Purviance. 23. Wm. Stewart,
. Eli Thayer.	23. Wm. Stewart.
. Culvin C. Chaffee	24. J. L. Gillis. 25. John Dick.
. Henry L. Dances.	DELAWARE.
BHODE ISLAND.	1. Wm. G. Whitley.
. N. B. Durfee.	
. Wm D. Brayton.	1. Jas. A. Stewart.
CONNECTICUT.	2. James B. Ricaud.
. Erra Clark, jr.	2. James B. Ricaud. 3. Jas. M. Harris. 4. Henry W. Davis. 5. Jacob M. Kunkel.
. Samuel Arnold, 2d.	4. Henry W. Davis.
, Sidney Dean.	5. Jacob M. Kunkel.
. Wm. D. Bishop.	6. Thomas F. Bowle.
NEW YORK. John A. Searing.	1. M. R. H. Garnett.
George Taylor	2. J. L. Millson.
Daniel E. Sickels.	
John Kelly.	3. John. S. Caskie. 4. Wm. O. Goode.
William B. Maclay.	5. Thos. S. Bocock.
John Cochrane.	6. Paulus Powell. 7. Wm. Smith.
. Elijah Ward.	7. Wm. Smith.
Horace F. Clark.	8. C. J. Paulkner.
John B. Haskin.	9. John Letcher. 10. Sherrard Clemens.
. Ambrose L. Murray. . Wm. F. Russell.	II A G Jenkins
John Thommon	11. A. Q. Jenkins. 12. H. Edmundson.
. John Thompson. . Abruham B. Olin.	13. G. W. Hopkins.
Erastus Corning.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Erastus Corning.  Etheard Dodd.	NORTH CAROLINA.  1. H. M. Shaw.
George W. Palmer. Francis E. Spinner.	2. Thomas Ruffin. 3. Warren Winslow.
Francis E. Spinner.	3. Warren Winslow.
Clark B. Cochrane.	4. 1. O'B. Branch.
Oliver A. Morse.	5. John A. Gilmer.
O. B. Matteson.	6. Alfred M. Scales. 7. Burton Craige.
Henry Bennet.	8. Thomas L. Clingman.
Henry C. Goodwin. Charles B. Hoard.	BOUTH CAROLINA.
Amos P. Granger	1. John McQueen.
Amos P. Granger. Edwin B. Morgan. Emory B. Pottle.	2. W. Porcher Miles.
Emory B. Pottle.	3. Lawrence M. Keitt.
John N. Parker.	John McQueen.     W. Porcher Miles.     Lawrence M. Keitt.     Milledge L. Bonham.     James L. Orr.
William Acticy.	5. James L. Orr. 6. Wm. W. Boyce.
Samuel G. Andrews.	6. WIII. W. Doyce.
Jud. W. Sherman.	ONORGIA.

1. James L. Seward. 2. M. J. Crawford. 3. R. P. Trippe. 4. L. J. Gattrelf.

5. A. R. Wright.
6. James Jackson.
7. Joshus Hill.
8. A. H. Stephens.

ALCOHOLD CO

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

OBIO confinite.

17. William Lawrence.
18. Benjamin F. Leiter.
19. Edward Wode.
20. Joshun R. Giddings

I. W. J. Niblack

Wm. H. English James Hughes. James B. Foley. David Kilgore.

David Kilgore. James M. Gregg. John G. Davis.

E. B. Washburn J. F. Farnsworth

Oven Lovejoy.

Wes. Kellogg.
Isaac N. Morris.
Thomas L. Harris
A. Shaw.
Robert Smith.
Samuel A. Marsha

MISSOURI.

1. F. P. Blair, jr.

2. T. L. Anderson.

3. John B. Clark.

J. Craig. S. II. Woodson

John S. Phelps. Samuel Carutho

MICHIGAN.

1. Wm. A. Howard.

2. Henry Waldron.

3. David S. Walbridy

4. De Witt C. Leach

1. John F. Potter

2. C. C. Washburne 3. Chas Billinghuret

ARKANSAS.

A. B. Greenwood.

Edward A. Warner

PLOBIDA.

1. George S. Hawkins.

TEXAS,

1. Guy M. Bryan.

2. J. H. Reagan.
CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles L. Scott

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON.—I. I. Stevens.
KANSAS.—M. J. Parrott.
NEBRASKA.—F. Ferguson, (contested.)

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The legislature stands as follows:

The vote for governor is as follows:

democratic gain of 3,176.

If we leave out the fraudulent vote of Baltimore,

Groome, the democratic candidate for governor, has

vote for governor, outside of Baltimore, shows a

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio Statesman of Saturday last centains the

official vote for governor at the last election in that

 Chase, black republican.
 160,568

 Payne, democrat.
 159,065

 Van Trump, know-nothing.
 9,263

It will be seen from the above that the black re-

publicans are in a minority of seven thousand seven

83 58

State. The columns foot up thus :

hundred and sixty in the State.

The legislature stands as follows:

MINNESOTA. - W. W. Kingsbury.

OREGON.—Joseph Lanc. NEW MEXICO.—M. A. Otero. UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel.

Samuel R. Curtis Tenothy Davis.

8. James Wilson. 9. Schwyler Olfaz. 10. Charles Case. 11. John U. Pettit.

3. James F. Dowde 4. Sydney Moore. 5. George S. Houst 6. W. R. W. Cobb. 7. J. L. M. Curry.

Heuben Davis. Wm. Barksdale

Geo. Eusia, jr. Miles Taylor.

1. A. G. Watkins

A. G. Watkins
H. Magnard.
Samuel A. Smith.
John H. Savage.
Charles Ready.
George W. Jones.
John V. Wright.
F. K. Zellicoffer.
J. D. C. Atkins.

Wm. T. Avery KENTUCKY. Henry C. Burnett

Samuel O. Peyton W. L. Underwood. A. G. Talbott.

Joshua H. Jewett John M. Elliott. Hum. Marshall. James B. Clay. John C. Mason.

1. George H. Pendleton.
2. W. S. Grosbeck.
3. Lewis D. Cumpbell. (Contested.)

4. M. H. Nichola.

Richard Mott.

J. R. Cockerill. Aaron Hari

Benjamin Stan L. W. Hall.

Joseph Miller.
Valentine B. Hort
S. S. Cox.

3. Thos. Green Davidson. 4. J. M. Sandige.

STATE DEPARTMENT. Important to Mariners.—Information of an official character has been received that the average rate of annual decrease in the variation of the compass in the Mediterranean, Black, and Red seas, at the present time, appears to be about three degrees at the western limits of the Mediterranean, five degrees in the central portion, six degrees in the eastern limits and the Black sea, and about seven degrees in the Red sea.

Crops in France—A correspondent at Nantes, under date of October 16th, writes that the grain crops are all crathened in the quality is very superior, and the quantity is very superior.

gathered in, the quality is very superior, and the quan-tity large, so that bread is now very cheap, to the great joy of the people. The prohibition against the exporta-tion of grain is still continued, and no wheat can be dis-tilled in France, even if it be imported from foreign coun-

The wine crops are not yet all in, but the quantity will be great in comparison with that of last year, and prices are falling fast.

Important to Mariners.—The subjoined official informa-tion has been received by the Light-house Board:

A fixed light has been established at Punta Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, at an elevation of 65 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a

level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship in ordinary weather at the distance of ten miles. A dangerous rock has been discovered in Herradura bay, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a depth of only two feet on it at low water of spring tides, and is sometimes visible when there is much swell on. It lies nearly in the middle of the bay.

An extensive shoal, having only 12 feet of water over it, on which two vessels have recently struck, is reported to lie off the river Lempa about 10 miles off shore, and directly in the track of vessels bound from La Union to Acajutla The shoal is about three miles long. It lies in lat. 130 2' north, long. 880 19' west of Greenwich, nearly. There is reason to believe that the whole of this coast of Central America is placed in our charts about eight miles too far

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Bonds Approved in October, 1857 .- Edmund M. Hastings receiving and disbursing agent, Montgomery, Alabama penalty \$50,000. John M. Stockdale, register, Fort Dodge Iowa, \$10,000. Sumner B. Chase, register, Osage, Io wa, \$10,000. Jacob Barns, register, Duncau, Michigan, \$10,000. James W. Mandeville, surveyor general, California, \$60,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida. - The contract for the construction of the Marine barracks at Pensacela, Florida, has been given by the Secretary of the Navy to Roger J. Mahon, of Alton, Illinois, and Francis A. Gibbons, of Baltimore, Maryland, for the sum of \$53,847; that being the lowest bid.

HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

The following is the reply of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who has just been elected United States senator by the legislature of Tennessee, to the interrogatories propounded to him by a portion of the members of the legislature, differing with him on political topics:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 13th made to Mr. Ewing, Gen. Pillow, Colonel Guild, Judge Dunlap, and myself, it was said "that if any one of us should be selected as the candidate of our party for the Senate it will then be his duty as well as his pleasure to take such action on your communication as he may deem proper." On last evening I was selected as the candidate of the democratic party, and as such I respectfully submit the following as my reply to your several

recently by Governor Johnson, have always met the ap-proval of my judgment; but in view of the existence of the black-republican organization, with its aims and pur-poses, I cannot commit myself to the policy, at least so long as in my judgment the present danger of sectional collisions exists, of advocating a change of the federal constitution for the purpose of incorporating with it those

amendments.

I beg leave to express the hope that the foregoing replies to your interrogatories will be found satisfactory.

Very respectfully, A. O. P. NICHOLSON,

Messrs. McConnico and others. a clear majority in the State of nearly 1,000. The

> DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS. The New York News says :

The New York News says:

"The booming of cannon in the Park on Saturday evening in honor of the democratic victory in the State brought together an immense assemblage; and the hearty congratulations, the various expressions of gratitude for the result, and of the State being at last relieved from the dead and sickening weight of 'black-republicanism,' showed how deep the feeling, and how onerous the oppression had been upon the best interests of the State as well as upon individuals. At least ten thousand people were present. Meetings were organized on the spur as well as upon individuals. At least ten thousand peo-ple were present. Meetings were organized on the spur of the moment, and various speeches congratulatory and patriotic were made."

On Saturday last, in joint convention of the Georgia legislature, all the nominees of the democratic caucus of the preceding day were elected.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

"The returns from Wisconsin indicate tremendous gains for the democrats, but the chances are in favor of the election of the black-republican, Governor Randall. Last year that State gave Premont a majority of 12,668. This will probably be reduced to a few hundreds. The democracy of Wisconsin have done well and deserved a thorough victory."

Legal proceedings were commenced in Philacleiphia on Saturday to attach the property of Mr. Thomas Allibone, late president of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who recently went abroad under the plea of ill health. The suit is brought by the president and directors of the bank, who depose that the defendant is indebted to the institution upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The affida vit also atates that Mr. Allibone has absconded to foreign parts with a design to defraud his creditors.

We deeply regret to know that the election in Balti We deeply regret to know that the election in Ralti-more on Tuesday last was disgraced by the same familiar scenes of ruffian violence, bloodshed, and infamy that have marked and disgraced all the popular elections in that doomed city since know-nothingion first spread its baleful influence over and throughout all its borders. This mighty scourge has been so fatal to the fair fame and prosperity of Baltimore, that we had hoped a redeem-ing spirit was in her midst, and that she would have made Wednesday last memorable for her deliverance from the ignominious bondage and the blighting curse of knowthe ignominious bondage and the blighting curse of know nothing rule and ruin. But she has disappointed every hope by the surrender of all that gives protection to life hope by the surrender of all that gives protection to life and property and honor under the broad ægis of her con-stitution and her laws. She made one effort to meet the crisis that would have been her glory if it had been sus-tained. But she yielded to the covert schemes of treach-cry, and, under the defiant attitude of the rabble, she re-ceded from her strong hold and bowed her head to the despotism of the mob—virtually pleading her make to the arrest the great evil that is sinking her deeper and deeper in dishonor and ruin. If she can resign herself to her present condition, when she beholds the broad face of our country wearing again the line of health where the pesti-lence of know nothingism once raged in its direct form, then be the consequences of blight and shame her own! She will be a plague-spot, to be pitied and shunned.

It is deplorable to see a great city like Baltimore, so renowned in the glorious memories of the past, from the Declaration of Independence, through all the gubsequent trying scenes in peace and in war—a city that has given the rich treasures of so many great minds to the highes departments of government—a city that is renowned for imperishable deeds of valor and the proudest tests of patriotism—a city holding so distinguished a place in the great commercial enterprises of our country and the age-competing but a short time back successfully with her sister cities for honor and wealth, in the great race for superiority—to see such a city arrested in her bright career by the dominion of the most dangerous and exc-crable political party that has ever dishonored a land of liberty and law, is a commentary upon the evils of large cities full of significance.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

LECOMPTON, (Kansas Territory,) October 31, 1857.

Agreeably to a call for a meeting, made through the columns of the National Democrat, the people from different portions of the Territory assembled at Lecampton to-day for the purpose of taking action in relation to a meeting styled a "democratic" meeting, held at Le-compton on the 20th instant, in which resolutions were passed denunciatory of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton for their action in reference to the gigantic fraud attempted to be practised upon the ballot-box at the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county.

Col. Ely Moore, formerly of New York city, was elect

ed president.

Hon. Rush Elmore of Alabama, General Wm. Brindle

of Pennsylvania, R. B. Nelson, esq., of Virginia, Hon-John Spicer of New York, James Christian of Illinois, R. elected vice-presidents.

D. T. Mitchell of Kentucky, Wm. Stevens of Ohio, F

F. Bruner of Pennsylvania, and John Shannon of Ohio were appointed secretaries.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting

it was, upon motion, resolved that a committee of three consisting of General Findley Patterson of Pennsylvania Col. J. M. Coe of Wisconsin, and Wm. P. Lamb of Kentucky, be appointed; which committee immediately retired, and, after an absence of some minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

defence of the people's rights.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to James Buchanan, President of the United States, for the selection of a governor and secretary for Kansas who have the capacity to understand, and the high moral courage necessary to defend, the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That we call on Congress at the earliest possible moment to appoint a committee of investigation, with power to examine by whom and where the fictitious and fraudulent returns that imported to have come from precincts in Johnson and Mctice counties were made, that offenders may be brought to justice.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the Hoa. F. P. Stanton, who happened to be present, was loudly called for, and responded in a most eloquent, able, and unanswerable argument in defence of Gov. Walker's ex-

manswcrable argument in defence of Gov. Walker's ex-position of the tax law, and the action of the governor and himself in relation to the fraudulent vote of the Ox-ford precinct, and closed and the plaudits of the multitude.

The meeting was occasionally enlivened by rich strain of music discoursed by the splendid brass band from the city of Lawrence.

The president, Col. Moore, being then called for, aros

and addressed the crowd in his most happy and inimita-ble style for a few moments, at the close of which the meeting adjourned some die.

ELY MOORE, President

D. T. MITCHELL, WM. STEVENS, F. F. BRUXER,

DEATH OF THE HORSE PRIOR.—BETTING FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIES STAKES.—A few weeks ago Lecompte, one
of the American horses imported into this country,
died of colic, and we have now to announce the death
of Pryor, an animal that came to England with a high
reputation.

At Tattersall's yesterday the inclement weather prevented subscribers from mustering in large numbers at
the corner. There was a marked absence of backers of
horses, and the little business transacted on the Cambridgeshire cannot be regarded as indicative of the true
tone of the market. The only animal that appeared to
be really in demand was the American mare Prioress,
about which 100 to 8 was taken.—London Times, Oct. 23.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—Mr. Jas. Norton died, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of ninety-six. In early life Mr. Norton enlisted as a private soldier in the ranks of the army of the United States; was present and took an active part in many of the battles of the revolution; was at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Counwallis forces to General Washington. He, likewise, afterwards participated in the war with the Indians in the Northwest.

office forty years. He formerly carried the southern main a bag under his arm across the river to Jersey City. The same mail now amounts to ten thousand pounds daily!